



## FARM AND FRUIT.

### RESULTS OF VARIOUS METHODS EMPLOYED.

#### Mixed Farming—Concerning Stock—Fig-growing—California Raisins—Poultry Breeding—Etc.

The subject of mixed farming has frequently been considered in the columns of the RECORD-UNION. Buena Vista ranch, which is in Monterey county, on the south side of the Salinas river, commencing four miles from Salinas City, and extending a distance of seven miles up the valley, furnishes an illustration. It contains about 8,000 acres. Hiram Corey, a practical farmer, occupied this ranch several years under a lease. At the expiration of his lease he purchased it, and is now following the system of mixed farming on a large scale. This season, says the *Record Press*, he has put out and harvested 1,000 acres of grain, and planted 400 acres in beans, potatoes, roots and vegetables. He has also a dairy of 500 cows, 600 head of young cattle, a stock of brood mares, and 800 hogs. This it is apparent that mixed farming is feasible in some of the rich valleys of California. The advantage of following this system of farming is more fully realized this year, and particularly in the Salinas valley, where, owing to the distance from market and the low price for cereals, but a small margin is left for the farmer who grows grain alone. In a future number of the *Press* we hope to have an extended description of the ranch, and a systematic manner in which Mr. Corey successfully handles 8,000 acres of valley and hill lands in mixed farming.

#### DRIVING OF MILCH COWS.

One thing is apt to have too little attention just now, and that is the driving of milch cows. In our own experience we have noticed that there were left to perform this important duty for themselves. It is not an uncommon expression, "Well, the cows don't give much milk anyway. I guess I'll stop milking them." And, suiting the action to the word, the milking process at once and abruptly ceases. What some times follows? A swollen, hardened condition of the cow's udder, with a possible loss of one of the teats. The udder is filled, or nearly so, with a yellowish scum and thick, clotted milk. It is, of course, impossible to remove. But unless it can be taken away serious results may follow. How, then, shall we proceed? First, keep milking the cow regularly every day, leaving a little more in the udder than at the previous milking. This will gradually diminish the excretion, the older milk being drawn at each time leaves the new to check the formation of more. Sometimes, even with great care, the udder will become heated and diseased, and in some cases such symptoms appear, the milk should be drawn as completely as possible, until the danger has passed. This is a better method than to withhold nutritive and milk-producing food.—(New York Independent.)

#### RAISING OF FIGS.

Time was—and it seems only yesterday—when the knowing ones said we could not produce figs in California to compete with imported Smyrns. Now, any fair judge who looks at a box of figs put up by the crystallizing process, will say that we can give Smyrna figs a run for their money. The slow, painstaking methods of the Old World, with their cheap labor, cannot equal the results of American mechanical devices. We are bound to excel them, and in time we will meet them on their own ground and drive them from the market. Just as America now ships cutlery to Sheffield and toys to France, so we may yet ship figs to Smyrna. The fact is that the fig industry in California has a great future before it. The methods are dreamed of. While the feasibility of success is amply demonstrated, the field is all unoccupied. The present preparation of figs for confections is not enough to supply a twentieth part of the home consumption. While we might be producing figs for export, our dealers are still importing Smyrns, worms and all, and buyers eat them without a murmur.—(Press and Horticulturist.)

#### CALIFORNIA RAISINS.

The Boston *Bulletin* has the following encouraging words about California raisins: "These California raisins are made in the Malaga grape and are large and of excellent quality, and are acknowledged to be superior to the foreign. They are also fresher, as they never have the cherry taste given to the foreign raisins by the use of sulphur. The grapes can be grown so cheaply in California, and the raisin product is increasing so rapidly, that in a few years, possibly in 1884, it is confidently expected that the California raisins can be laid down in this market at 25 and 30 cents a 20-pound box, at which price the foreign raisins cannot compete with them. At present the freight on the California is 1 cent per pound, which amounts to 25 cents on 20 pounds, and it is probable that the shipments East increased, the freight will be lowered a little. The foreign raisins pay a duty of 2 cents per pound and one-half cent per pound freight, and this on a 20-pound box would amount to 50 cents, and this 50 cents for freight and duty must be subtracted from what 20 pounds of California raisins sell at. It is claimed by the Californians that they can produce raisins fully as cheap as the Spaniards, and that in a few years they will be able to take the American market. In addition to their superior quality, buyers will be attracted to California raisins for another reason. They are honestly packed, the bottom layers being fully equal to the top, and the boxes have always been well filled."

#### SHEEP IN VINEYARDS.

Vineyardists generally are not fully aware of the valuable services sheep can perform in green vineyards, and many are even afraid they would hurt the vines. At this time of the year many obnoxious insects have laid their eggs on the leaves, which they are carried to the ground ready to hatch out next spring. If the sheep are allowed at this time, just before expected frost, to feed off the green foliage, they destroy the insect eggs at the same time. Sheep do not harm to vineyards at this time of the year, and even if they should nip at a few tender shoots, they do not thereby hurt the vines in the least. But, to get all the benefits of the sheep's services, it is necessary to keep them from doing so much damage to the vines as to be forced to cut them off all the leaves. If any green leaves, as is often the case, are left close to the ground, enough leaf-eaters will winter over safely in them to fill the vineyard next season. After the frost has shriveled the grape leaves sheep will not eat them at all. The leaves must be fed off while green. If after the leaves are fed off, the vineyard is then plowed, the first rain has started the weeds, and the bare ground will be no cause for fear that the leaf-eaters will injure the crop the coming season.—(Fresno Republic.)

#### BREEDING POLYPORE NEXT SEASON.

As the fall is upon us there will be a desire to thin out the surplus stock, but before doing so advantage should be taken of the large number of young stock on hand to make selections for next season. What is most important in breeding cows is perfect uniformity. If a dozen or more pullets are to be raised, they should be first compared for uniformity in color, shape and size, which is always best, as it adds beauty. Next, endeavor to select those with strong limbs, heavy shanks and active habits. When notice that they are forward in growth, feed them well, heartily, and possess vigor and strength.

## FOR THE LADIES.

### NOTES OF FASHION AND HOUSEHOLD DECORATIONS.

#### Concerning the Suits and Costumes Now in Vogue—Hints for Household Adornment.

The fashion writer for the Philadelphia Record says concerning suits and costumes: The wool goods described earlier in the season as great novelties have been charmingly successful. The velvet wool, the tapestry figured, the antique goblin, the velvet check in border upon border, and to prove that woman's love of combination has lost nothing by time and use, for those of the present season are perfectly magnificent.

A very stylish suit at a leading house is of fine worsted in an admirable shade of brown. The bottom has a narrow plaiting, the front falling from the waistband in a long undulating apron, the sides open over panels of embossed velvet. The apron fastening upon the chest the draped skirt, the skirt has velvet in the back; a plastron, collar and cuffs of the velvet.

An inexpensive but pretty every day costume for street or school has nine or twelve very narrow tucks in the skirt, which is laid in box plait; the drapery is tucked and prettily arranged, high at the sides, drooping front and back; the lacing is in the tucks back and front, has a rolling collar, and the sleeves are tucked at the wrists. A wide belt of a buckram-like or oxidized silver gives a stylish finish. This, in fine flannel, is only \$20.

A stylish walking-suit of triest, made with plaiting at the foot, bouffant back and skirt. A deep apron, dropping in the center from turned plaiting, at the sides a deep round lacing; this and front drapery trimmed with leather-fur.

Another has three rows of very wide head around the skirt, each ending in front with a broad, flat steel buckle; the lacing is trimmed with braid and finished at the neck with small steel ornaments.

A stylish black gros grain silk and bouffant velvet has broad panels of the bouffant velvet, the skirt is tucked at the sides, a deep elegant, demure fringe, and a deep velvet, with high collar and cuffs of the same.

Nearly all of the silk costumes latterly made have a combination of velvet; some of the bouffant velvet, some of the velvet do velvet with rhabdium, with satin, with Ottoman, and the new tufted velvet whose flowers look as if ready to fall from the fabric.

A fancy, not altogether new, but very stylish, is a bright, light-colored velvet, change the appearance of a costume is the present vogue. This belt, made of velvet, satin or silk, prettily embroidered or hand-painted (as one may wish to use it), is high front and back, and is fastened by the width of a belt at the sides. A red, pink, lemon or white giraffe can be suitably worn with a black or very dark costume.

Another fancy is white velvet cuffs, collar and giraffe, with a silk belt. Now that jerseys are made with so many seams as a dress waist, it is no longer a jersey except in name, and not intended to outline the form, whether perfect or otherwise, we prefer for it quite as proper a name as jersey. This belt, made of velvet, satin or silk, prettily embroidered or hand-painted (as one may wish to use it), is high front and back, and is fastened by the width of a belt at the sides. A red, pink, lemon or white giraffe can be suitably worn with a black or very dark costume.

Jersey cloth blouses or jackets (if made large enough to wear over the waist of dress) are found very serviceable for the promenade in mild weather, or may be worn under a jacket, and are very useful when a long drive is to be taken. A jacket of this or similar fabric seems necessary to every woman's wardrobe.

#### VARIOUS DECORATIVE FANCIES.

Among the desirable and household decoration none give more tone to an interior than the bronzes, especially when the designs combine not only elegance, but utility, as is notably the case in the recent importations of Vienna bronzes, among the many fine specimens of which may be mentioned a hat stand, in which three tall hallers, stacked in a group, support a shield, from whose shining surface projects a mailed hand holding aloft a lance, which the figure of a woman, whose body is a graceful lance, the whole design being wrought in white metal, superbly finished and engraved in bold relief, the striking effect of the entire structure being seen to its greatest advantage in a hall, or a room, or a study.

An armorial table, suitable for a hall, has a shield-shaped top of burnished white metal, the field for the coat-of-arms being in red and green plush; the legs of the table are of burnished white metal, and the table is supported by four slender, and finely polished and lined with brass, and so curved and treated as to represent a fabulous monster fish with head, fins and tail of carved walnut, the wide open mouth lined with red plush, and the body of the monster is a shield-shaped table, the whole design being wrought in white metal, superbly finished and engraved in bold relief, the striking effect of the entire structure being seen to its greatest advantage in a hall, or a room, or a study.

Endless ingenuity seems to be exercised in the making of calendars for the year, and the calendar for a library is composed of a heavy square of leather, surrounded by a circle of perforations through which the dates of the month are seen, which together with the name of the month, are printed on ivy-leaf cards. Springing from the base of the calendar are charmingly painted sprays of coccineus, while above in ornamental text is the motto: "The starry guide of the year, which presents the sun and moon, and the stars, and the planets, and the constellations, and the zodiac, and the signs of the zodiac, and the months of the year, and the days of the month, and the hours of the day, and the minutes of the hour, and the seconds of the minute, and the thirds of the second, and the fourths of the third, and the fifths of the fourth, and the sixths of the fifth, and the sevenths of the sixth, and the eighths of the seventh, and the ninths of the eighth, and the tenths of the ninth, and the eleventh of the tenth, and the twelfth of the eleventh, and the thirteenth of the twelfth, and the fourteenth of the thirteenth, and the fifteenth of the fourteenth, and the sixteenth of the fifteenth, and the seventeenth of the sixteenth, and the eighteenth of the seventeenth, and the nineteenth of the eighteenth, 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**"DE MORIUS."**

"Manibus data linea pennis  
Propter mare gaudemus gaudemus  
His saltem laudibus? Deo datus fuit ingenium  
numerus."

Oh, come, let us haste to his grave, let us scatter  
The flowers of his praise, let us sing his praises,  
We gave him scant honor while living, faint  
And feeble praises were ours.  
For he loved his country, his life, his courage—but now  
His quick spirit hath fled;  
O'er his grave, laurels and palms  
And bay leaves we strew to him dead.  
Ay, now, when all weeping and praising are  
Over, vain, let us sing his praises,  
Let us praise him ungrudgingly now that, uncon-  
scious, he sleeps his last sleep.

Ah, then, all his virtues, his merits shine forth,  
All the charms that he owned,  
Revered, and loved, and admired, all frailties  
And faults are atoned.  
All the good he remembered and pondered, the  
happy, vain, let us sing his praises,  
And in death he behold him transfused, and  
We lament when lamenting is useless, we praise  
When all praises are vain.  
Amen, then, the task and forgetting, begin  
The sad work again.

Ah! why did we stain to him living our gifts  
Of praise, of flowers, of wreaths?  
Not a wreath, not a flower for our friend to  
Whose grave we such tribute have brought,  
O'er his grave, laurels and palms  
And bay leaves we strew to him dead.  
We refused him, and honored his only  
Child, his memory dead.  
Still we meant to be just, so we claim, though  
We are wrong, that we are right.  
For we justice, then, better late than never—  
Say it as you stand by his grave.  
"Blackwelder's Magazine."

## A SCARBOROUGH SCANDAL.

The season at Scarborough was at its height. The hotels were crowded, and inn-keepers and tradesmen were doing a roaring trade. Not only were there the usual holiday makers, Yorkshire manufacturers, sprays of nobility, overworked city men, with their wives and superabundant families, but the cholera had sent over a goodly contingent of foreign notables with high-sounding names, and of more or less distinguished appearance. There were French Marquises and Counts, German Barons and an Italian Duke; there was a Russian Prince, and there were dozens of lesser nobles, and a few of these were "rivaling the sun in oriental splendor." Many of these personages were accompanied by their wives and daughters, and most of them were exceedingly affable in their manners, jovial in their conversation, and the place resounded, and dancing away at the periodical assemblies with an energy which, if somewhat misdirected, was obviously well meant. Miss Shoddy, of Halifax, grew quite disgusted with the usual trite remarks of the English, and had been for the advent of the brilliant and fascinating Count Splitzentoff at the Regalia Hotel there is no knowing but their affections might have returned to their native place, and the Count, in return, to their native country. But before the Count's superior attractions all minor constellations waned into insignificance. He was young, apparently about two or three years beyond the prime of life, of an elegant but not magnificent build, of a dark, intelligent black hair; he was evidently possessed of much wealth; wore little jewelry, and drove an admirable mail phaeton and pair of horses. With one consent, therefore, the maidens of Scarborough fell down and worshipped him.

The Count was accessible, and speedily made a vast number of acquaintances. He was universally popular; the women all liked him, and the men, though not a little jealous, were nevertheless captivated by him; that he drove very well and played a remarkable good game of billiards. He spoke moderately good English, with a strong foreign accent, and conversed fluently in French, Italian, and Russian. He had sufficiently mastered the intricacies of the English language. There were, of course, certain envious persons at Scarborough who hinted broadly that the fascinating Count was no Count at all, but an individual in a very much more humble position, and that his name, Baron Stufzger, for instance, insinuated that he had not met him before in a gambling hall in Vienna, and his duties there were of a character both mental and disreputable. Yet, on the other hand, it was pointed out that he was a courier; but, as neither of these gentlemen adduced any evidence in support of their assertions, they were pretty universally disbelieved. Moreover, as both the Count and his admirers were of the opinion that, quite half of the most eminent personages in the hotel—had very good reasons for wishing that their own antecedents and pretensions should not be too closely investigated, they were content, as a rule, to let the Count alone. The Count himself regulates the conduct of those who live in glass houses. So the Count increased in favor with his acquaintances, and became quite a leader of the local society. It met when he was in the hotel, and, naturally, there arrived at the Regalia Hotel an American gentleman, accompanied by two young ladies. The party attracted no little interest. The American was a spare, dried-up, thin man of 50, or thereabouts, who had an abrupt, decisive manner, and he gave his orders with an air of one accustomed to be obeyed with promptness and precision.

One day, according to the visitors' book, was Julius K. Dexter, and he had scarcely retired to his private sitting-room before he was recognized by the hotel guests as one of the largest and most successful speculators in Wall Street. There were several of his friends, and his popularity was much looked upon by him with awe and admiration, while needy scions of nobility hung upon his lips, eager for the slightest indication of the course of the markets. The young man of 30, or thereabouts, who was the company of the Regalia Hotel. Mr. Dexter was known to be childless, and he had simply entered his name in the visitors' book as Julius K. Dexter and party. New York, and was a very rich man, and was very delicate; he always went to the Spa in a bath chair, closely wrapped up, and wearing a thick veil, the other being in constant attendance. The second, who was of a sufficiently attractive appearance, was a young man of 25, or thereabouts, who seemed to enjoy excellent health, and Mr. Dexter himself never alluded to them except as Clara and Annie; and the male visitors grew prodigiously anxious to make their acquaintance. The ladies, however, were foreign noblemen, spring captains, tailors, money-lenders, and needy notables had not succeeded in attaining the object of their aspirations. Matters were growing desperate, so that the Count, in order to escape what might produce the desired effect.

"Clara dear," remarked Mr. Dexter one evening to the invalid, "that black-whiskered fellow, Julius K. Dexter, is a very nice fellow. I think a Count wants us to join in a driving excursion somewhere."

"Of course you told him you'd do none such thing," replied the lady, somewhat fretfully.

"I told him I'd take you—not that I supposed you'd mix with the tag-rag and bob-tail lot of people there are here."

"So you are not going?" said Annie.

"Certainly not. Why?"

"You tell me I take you to the night like a change of the monotony," and she arose and left the room.

"I wish to goodness some Italian brigand, or nobleman would take a fancy to Annie," said the invalid, "her temper is so very unendurable. I have been generally on the lookout for heiresses. Why can't you send her on this expedition instead of me? Nobody here knows that she hasn't anything in the world. We might get rid of her, and what a blessing that would be!"

"I am afraid you are getting uncharitable. It would, however, be rare sport to see this hungry fellow think she is an heiress. But if I take her, what will become of you?"

"I shall get on. The people are amusing to look at, and Hanna will take care of me. I know she thinks nursing such dreadful infection."

[illegible]

with Mrs. Mungo; and I have a great favor to ask—perhaps it may be the last,” said that young lady, demurely.

“What is it?”

“I want you to lend me your diamonds. I am so anxious to look me up to-night.”

“Oh, no,” said the other, answered Clara, smilingly. “Don’t forget to leave them behind, though.”

So Miss Annie went to the ball armed with Mrs. Mungo’s jewels, and naturally enjoyed it very much.

The next day nearly everyone in the hotel went off to Doncaster. The Scarborough air had done Clara so much good that she determined to accompany her uncle. Annie said, however, pleading fatigue and a bad headache, and Dexter did not press her to go. Just before starting Clara entered her uncle’s room.

“Lend me £200,” she said, laughing.

“What for?” he asked, with a responsive smile.

“Now you know you are not to ask questions, but to do as you are told.”

Arriving on the course, Dexter disposed of his niece and began strolling about the grounds. Presently he felt a touch on his sleeve.

“I beg your pardon, sir,” said some one with a strong foreign accent, “but had I the pleasure to address Mr. Dexter?”

“Two men stood before him, one tall, and somewhat distinguished looking, the other shorter, with a sharp hatchet face, and business-like appearance. Dexter fancied he had seen the tall man before. (Oddly enough, it was Count Spitznoff, the Count Spitznoff), but his whiskers were nearly white, and his face was wrinkled and worn, as if from a recent illness. Moreover, he might have been at least thirty years older than the Count, but still there was a likeness.

“You are Mr. Dexter,” he continued, with much volubility and many gesticulations, “then you know a miserable scamp who called himself Count Spitznoff, and swindled the Hotel Regalia? Verre is he—can you tell me?”

“Hanged if I know,” said Dexter, feeling somewhat uneasy.

“Is he not here?” said the stranger, excited.

“No. I don’t think he came.”

“Hang the fellow,” interposed the short man. “He’s given me the slip.”

“This, sir, is to you a mystery,” said the taller, bending forward. “I am ze Count Spitznoff, and your friend Brigard is my valet, Jules le Guillon. Look, you, sir, he is a voleur—what you call pique-pocket. I am at Naples; I catch ze accused cholera; Le Guillon, he pack me to ze prison. At last, however, he leave me to die; he go to my hotel; he steal my luggage, my money, my papers—everything; he go off, I know not where. But I recover; I get on his traces, ze aid of my friend Mungo, ze friend of ze Southland Yard. At last, have catch him; it is not so?”

Dexter was not easily surprised; but he stared at the infuriated stranger with amazement.

“What will it?” he ejaculated.

“Perfectly correct, sir,” said Mr. Ferret. “But we are wasting time. Where is the gentleman?”

“At Scarborough, I believe.”

“I suspect he mayn’t have got clear off. If I had only wined to the police? But I wanted to collar him myself.”

Dexter promptly found his niece, and the latter, accompanied to Scarborough as fast as a special train could carry them, and the real Count was frantic at the thought of losing his prey. Ferret was sulky, while Dexter was seriously uneasy about Annie.

I never meant to let her in for anything like this,” said the valet, as to Clara, who was crying quietly in a corner.

“Where is Count Spitznoff?” shouted the party in a chorus, when they arrived at the Regalia.

“He is in London. This morning, on important business,” answered the manager, and a volley of imprecations burst from the group. Dexter rushed up stairs to his ward’s room. The door was locked. He kicked at it violently, and there was a faint sound of voices within.

“Open the door!” cried the American, feeling thankful that things were no worse.

“Oh, Mr. Dexter,” sobbed the forsaken damsel, “where is Count Spitznoff?”

“We were to have eloped to-day.”

“You’ll never see him again,” said Dexter, savagely. “He’s a swindler. By the way, did Clara give you £200?”

“Yes,” said the valet, who was to take care of it. And he took Clara’s diamonds, be-c-a-u-s-e he said one of the s-stones was lost! Oh, gracious, what shall I do?” And Miss Annie went off in a rage.

“That was a very excellent joke of yours, Clara,” remarked Mr. Dexter, grimly, as his niece came to the disconsolate Annie’s assistance? but at present Mr. Jules de Guillon has got slightly the best of it.”—[London Truth.

**Goose Courtship in Canada.**

It is extremely amusing to witness the courtship of the Canada goose in all its stages. The male bird, who is a gander, although a gander does not strut before his beloved with the pomposity of a turkey or the grace of a dove, his ways are quite as agreeable to the female of his choice. I should like to see a wiseacre of a girl, love-lorn, accomplished the defeat of another male after a struggle of half an hour or more. He advances gallantly toward the object of his attention, his head scarcely raised an inch from the ground, and he opens to her his eyes, his fleshy tongue, and his fleshy eyes darting fiery glances, and as he moves he hisses loudly, while the emotion which he experiences causes his quills to shake and his feathers to rustle. Now he is a little more bold, he flings his head, and his neck bending gracefully in all directions, passes all around her and occasionally touches her body; and as she congratulates him on his victory, and acknowledges her triumph, they move their necks in a hundred curious ways. At this moment her jealousy urges the defeated gander to renew his efforts to obtain his love; he advances space, his eye glowing with passion, his wings raised, and his broad wings, ruffles up his whole plumage, and as he rushes on the foe hisses with the intensity of anger. The whole flock seems to stand amazed, and opening up a space the birds gather round to witness the combat. The male, who is now so loving, his mate scarcely deigns to take notice of his foe, but seems to send a scornful glance towards him. He of the mortified feelings, however, raises his body, half opens his wings, and with a sudden flourish sends forth his defiance. The affront cannot be borne in the presence of so large a company, nor indeed is there a disposition to bear it in any circumstances; the blow is returned with vigor, the aggressor reels back, and the combat resumes, and now the combat rages. Were the weapons more deadly, feats of chivalry would now be performed; as it is, thrust and blow succeed each other, and the strokes of the victor, who is sturdy and strong, and now the mated gander has caught hold of his antagonist’s head with his bill, no bulldog could cling faster to his victim; he squeezes with all the energy of rage, and the other, who is a coward, and of length drives him away, spreads out his pinions, runs with joy to his mate and fills the air with cries of exultation.—[Quebec Chronicle.

**Some Folks**

Have much difficulty in swallowing the huge and fashionable pills anyone can take Dr. Pierce’s “Pleasant Pellets,” which are composed of highly concentrated vegetable and mineral essences of the liver and stomach, sick and bilious headache, etc., they have no equal. Their operation is attended with no disagreeable effects, and they are sugar-coated and put up in glass vials.

**For fifty years the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam of Carter Bros. & Co., Boston, stands unrivalled for Colds and Consumption.**

## OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

THE SNOW-MAN.

A snow-man stood in the moonlight-gold,  
 And gazed at the stars and the moon and the cold.  
 For what cares he that the night is old,  
 For his coat is thin and his hat is cold,  
 And the wind blows him here and there,  
 And he has heard the children telling in glee  
 That Santa Claus would visit  
 That night and bring him a brandy tree?  
 And it is not strange he should wish to try  
 How this can happen—now is it?

He sees through the window the children bright,  
 And how they are waiting for Santa to come;  
 He roared the Christmas tree with its glory of light,  
 When out of the chimney he flew in white,  
 And the snow-man, St. Nicholas sprang at it.

And the snow-man laughs so hard at that,  
 That when his laughter ceases,  
 He blows them all up in an odorous blast,  
 Two lumps of coal and a flannel cravat.  
 Are all that is left of the pieces  
 Of the Christmas St. Nicholas.

ABOUT OUR RIDE.

I want to tell about a ride Joe and I had last winter when we were down to grandpa's.

Early one morning George Dexter came over to grandpa's with his big dog harnessed into a sled—John Nelson was with him.

Grandpa didn't have any dog but he had a big sheep that he boys used to harness up some times, and he would haul us real nice—as long as we had a mind to.

This day I am telling you about grandpa and John went up to the dining room to see a cat. The dog was afraid of cats, and because he was afraid of dogs and might hurt us.

But we fixed that. John and George said they would go ahead and keep out of the dining room. When the dog saw us, then they would hide behind a stump till we got by them and they cried hurrah—and see which would reach the village first.

So grandpa said we might take Don Pedro—that's the sheep's name.

Well, we went out to the dining room, we passed the stump where the boys were hiding.

Don behaved like a hero, and struck such a gait that we had high hopes of winning the race—even against George!

The snow lay in great drifts, and was so deep that it covered the fences from sight, except here and there a spot.

As soon as old Don heard the "hurrah" behind us he stopped short and looked back over his shoulder to find out who was. I was on the front of the sled, and it just took my breath.

We'd come out all right if that old sheep had known enough to keep in the road, but he didn't.

So way we went over the fields, across the brook and down the hill; then he made a half-circle and took a bee-line for grandpa's barn. George and John stopped, but we didn't. (Good reason why.) But when they looked behind him after the first time.

The boys kept hollering for us to stop, and every time the old sheep heard them holler he laid back his ears and made a leap.

He ran straight up that little rise by the brook, and then it was all down hill, to grandpa's—pretty steep, too, part of the way.

When it came over Nero's all of sudden that he must join in the race, too, and so with one loud bark he came hurrying after us.

We was fresh, and poor old Don was about tuckered out; but when he heard us holler he mustered all his strength for the "home stretch."

Away we went over the glittering crust down the hill to grandpa's back yard.

I could see grandpa's folks watching us and running round, but I didn't know what it meant till he gasped out, "The stone wall, Will, the stone wall!"

Sure enough! I hadn't thought of that, and I guess Don hadn't either, for he was headed right fair for it.

When he came to the side of grandpa's house was a high stone wall, as much as six feet high—on the hillside the snow had drifted up over the top, but on the other side it was not more than a foot deep, making a real straight jump off; and we were going right straight off, as fast as ever a horse could have traveled.

I didn't have much time to do anything, but I got out my jack-knife somehow and leaped forward and cut the traces and the rope and the harness straps, so we shouldn't kill old Don, and then I threw the knife as far as I could—I didn't have time to shut it and then—over we went.

That first—Joe leaned on me, and the sled turned bottom-up a little way off.

Grandpa's folks came running out and picked us up.

Joe had a pretty black eye and I wore a bump on my forehead, but we were all right. Don wasn't hurt a bit, but we could never get the harness on him again.

George and John saw the jump-off in season to turn Nero the other way. A dog is just such a contrary thing as a sheep is, anyway.

Oh, yes; we had a nice ride—a very nice ride, but I think I had rather take a horse next time.

Somewhere there isn't much fun in riding after a sheep—Yours Companion.

### Notes on Decoration.

The chief weakness of American architectural decoration is that it almost invariably fails to achieve the first purpose of all decoration—appropriateness. We note the whole lot of the half-baked architects, like St. Paul, and his abominable caricatures, and Trinity with its rerodios so many in detail that its design can scarcely be seen from the altar rail; in our theaters, and in the Metropolitan Opera House down to the smallest and meanest incongruous interior embellishment; in our hotels and private houses. All decoration to be just must be in proportion as well as in keeping with the structure it decorates. In a church of the fourteenth century, for example, the details should be calculated upon the same scale throughout. Such an addition as the rerodios is lost, because its proportions are dwarfed in the surroundings. We have seen the interior of a house where so much was spent on the decoration of such interiors as that of the Hoffman House, we should rather speak of them as being wasted. Indeed, they are worse than wasted, for they are a permanent reminder of such results as there are tend to pervert the taste and perpetuate in other spots the errors which invest this one with sumptuous absurdity. Such decoration as that at the Hoffman House is not even a bad thing, for it is a reminder that decoration has a pervading symmetry, however unusual or exaggerated its composite effect may be. Here, in a house devoted to the purpose of rest and refreshment, the only real pernicious result of the war. In the cafe the beautiful and the hideous, the extravagantly expensive and the vulgarly cheap, jostle one another on every hand. The newly-completed portion of the building is the same, so that the whole is a confusion of architectural and decorative Mme. Tussaud's, crowded with a variety which the thoughtless or ignorant find curious and interesting, but which is indescribably vulgar to all who are not the victims of the same delusion. Yet there are in England dozens of hotels and public restaurants and resorts like this, which, at far less expenditure, have been made monuments of appropriateness and familiar by report throughout the country. The plain of call for strangers who have read of it, and these visitors being, as a rule, of the sort which does not discriminate, they carry with them impressions which are hardly likely to be corrected by the aid of a bad example are well known. Such an example as this is probably responsible for more outrages on decor decoration in this country than any other that we are afflicted with. The only pernicious result of the war in this country which came any near the true symmetry of decoration and arch

## OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

THE SNOW-MAN.

A snow-man stood in the moonlight-gold,  
 And gazed at the stars and the moon and the cold.  
 For what cares he that the night is old,  
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It looked like Booth's. It was a noble house, it looked like a theater, without and within. It had the entrances which belonged to a great playhouse, and the massive and not extravagantly ornate architecture which its use called for. The original decorations of the interior were by an Italian painter, and except for an over conscientious abundance of small details, which was wasted on the ceiling, they were admirably conceived and executed. The decoration of the Madison Square Theater, in its general sense, well carried out as far as its interior is concerned. But the artistic harmony of its decoration is destroyed by the contradiction of the details. That theater was a great superlative of grand and lightness by simply gilding the walls from a dado of velvet. The gold should be applied in one uniform flat, and variety could be given by toning it with bitumen from the base to the top. The gilding would be concentrated overhead. The expense of this decoration would be an unimportant item, for the gold once applied would, if the best leaf were used, last as long as the wall could be patched. The only renewals necessary would be in the dado when wear and tear demanded it. —[Art Amateur.]

**The New Typograph Machine.**

THE New York Times has been the first to give this new type of machine and that applicable to the printing business. Chicago gives it the name of a machine which does what it is said to do. We give, however, the manufacturer's own description of the machine: "The last great step in the evolution of thousands of great and profound thinking men, of wonderful inventive minds and genius, have labored and toiled in vain, and spent their whole lives and fortunes in the vain hope of reaching the great end, the great feat or object, which we have now so successfully completed and accomplished, and are enabled and capable of exhibiting, proving and demonstrating to the world, without any fear of successful contradiction. We claim for it and a great deal more. We further claim, in addition to the great speed, time, labor, material and money investment saving, that no work done by hand ever has been so good, fine, neat, even and perfect quality, and high order of workmanship. This matrix-making machine differs radically in operation and principle from all other type-setting machines ever before invented. It operates by the use of a single key, and sets up to set up one complete line at a time, the entire number of types, both upper and lower case, being only 250 altogether, with the figures and punctuation marks, etc. The types are set up by means of keys, which are connected with keys arranged systematically on a key board, and operated somewhat like the keys of a piano or organ, thereby setting up types from six to ten lines faster than types are set up by hand. The setting is done entirely automatically by the use of spring spacers attached to arms, and operated by a key in the same manner as the types are operated. The distribution is also done entirely automatically, and practically instantaneously by this means doing away entirely with about one-half of the work. When one entire line is set up, and properly spaced or justified, an impression is then taken in a plate of substance, such as wax, card board, paper-mache or wood, by means of an impression plate to which the substance in which the impressions are to be taken is attached. This impression plate comes down evenly on the face of the type, thus making an impression of the types as the impression plate comes down, and before the impression is taken, the machine automatically straightens up the line, and holds it in a vise, and at the same time automatically moves the plates a distance just sufficient to leave the desired distance or the space between the lines, thus doing away entirely with the use of leads or spacers. When the impression is taken, the machine automatically distributes the types, and practically instantaneously the types are ready again for use in the next line; and thus the operation is repeated until a column is set up of any desired length. When a sufficient number of columns are made, the types are ready to be set in paper, they are turned over to the electro-type, or stereotype, as the case may be, and the plates made by the same process as now in use. The advantage possessed by this machine is that it is entirely unattended by those engaged in the printing and publishing business; the accuracy and regularity of its work especially adapts it for printing fine books and pamphlets; while its speed makes it indispensable in the publication of newspapers, legal documents and briefs. Its great time and labor-saving qualities render it absolutely necessary to all branches of the printing and publishing business. — [Stationer and Printer.]

**His Recipe.**

The old adage, "Hunger makes the best sauce," was amusingly illustrated, some years ago, at a dinner given at the White House, given by Commodore Bainbridge. Among the guests was Silas Dinsmore, who had been United States Agent among the Cherokee Indians.

The conversation centered upon the merits of the different brands of hams, and Mr. Dinsmore remarked:

"I do not think the quality of a ham depends so much on the brand as on the cooking."

"Well, sir, be good enough to give us your recipe for cooking a ham," said Mrs. Bainbridge, a lady famous for her culinary skill.

"Take a ham of any of the approved brands," then the renowned Horsford said, "wash it clean, put it in a pot and cover with cold water, place it over the fire and bring it nearly to the boiling-point; keep it there until thoroughly tender, and let it boil rapidly a few minutes. Then take a cloth of flannel, it is a coarse cloth, place it in a knapsack, bind the knapsack upon your shoulder, then march twenty-five miles through the woods, taking a bee-line over the land, and you will find the ham possessed of a most exquisite flavor."

There was silence for a moment after the guest had given his recipe. Then there was a burst of merriment, all saying that it was that gave the ham its appealing flavor. — [Youth's Companion.]

**HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE, a good thing.** Dr. Adam Miller, Chicago, Ill., writes: "I have recommended Horsford's Acid Phosphate to my patients, and have received very favorable reports. It is one of the very few really valuable preparations now offered to the sufferer. In a practice of thirty-five years I have found a few good things, and this is one of them."

**ANGOSTURA BITTERS, the world-renowned appetizer and purgative.** Imparts a delicious flavor to all drinks and cures dyspepsia, diarrhea, fever and ague. Try it, but beware of counterfeits. Ask for the genuine Angostura, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Steigert & Sons.

**COLLARS AND CUFFS**

BEARING THE MARK ARE THE FINEST GOODS EVER MADE. BEING ALL Linen, both Linings and Extensors. Ask for them.

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**RELICS OF THE DEAD INDUSTRY.**

**COMPARED WITH BENSON'S UNIMPAIRED CIGARETTES.** All smokers who cringe and unsteady before 25 cents. Jail-5-76

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Relieves and cures  
**RHEUMATISM**  
Neuralgia,  
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HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,  
SORE THROAT,  
QUINSEY, SWELLINGS  
OF THE  
SCROFULA Glands, Etc., etc.,  
PROSTITIS,  
DYSSENTERY, SCALDS,  
And all other bodily aches  
and pains.

**FIFTY CENTS A BOTTLE**

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Dealers. Directly to the  
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**LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S  
\* VEGETABLE COMPOUND \*  
\* IS A POSITIVE CURE. \***

For all those Painful Complaints and  
\* Weaknesses so common to our best \*  
\* \* \* \* \* **FEMALE POPULATION.** \* \* \* \* \*

It will CURE ENTIRELY THE WORST FORM  
OF FEMALE COMPLAINTS, ALL OVARIAN TROUBLES,  
PAIN, INFLAMMATION AND ULCERATION, FALLING  
AND DISPLACEMENTS, AND THE CONSEQUENT  
SPINAL WEAKNESS, AND IS PARTICULARLY  
ADAPTED TO THE CHANGE OF LIFE.

\* IT WILL DISSOLVE AND EXPEL TUMORS  
FROM THE UTERUS IN AN EARLY STAGE OF DE-  
VELOPMENT. THE TENDENCY TO CANCEROUS  
HORMS THERE IS CHECKED VERY SPEEDILY  
BY ITS USE.

\* IT REMOVES FAINTNESS, FLATULENCE, DE-  
SPAIR, ALL CRAVING FOR STIMULANTS, AND  
RELIEVES WEAKNESS OF THE STOMACH. IT  
CURES BLOATING, HEADACHE, NERVOUS PRO-  
STRACTION, GENERAL DEBILITY, DEPRESSION  
AND EXHAUSTION.

\* THAT FEELING OF BEARING DOWNS, CAUSING  
PAIN, WEIGHT AND BACKACHE, IS ALWAYS  
PERMANENTLY CURED BY ITS USE.

\* IT WILL AT ALL TIMES AND UNDER ALL  
CIRCUMSTANCES ACT IN HARMONY WITH THE LAW  
THAT GOVERNS THE FEMALE SYSTEM. \* \* \*

IT IS ITS PURPOSE IS SOLELY FOR THE RE-  
MEDICATION OF DISEASE AND THE RELIEF OF  
PAIN, AND THAT IT DOES ALL IT  
CLAIMS TO DO, THOUSANDS OF LADIES CAN  
GLADLY TESTIFY.

\* \* \* \* \* FOR THE CURE OF KIDNEY COMPLAINTS  
IN EITHER SEX THIS REMEDY IS UNSURPASSED.

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SWEEPS AWAY ALL GRAVES OF DISEASE. Price, Six  
dix bottles for 55. Sold by all Druggists. Sent by  
mail, postage paid, in form of Pills or Lozenges  
on receipt of the money above. Mrs. Pinkham's  
"Guide to Health" will be mailed free to any  
Lady sending stamp. Letters of inquiry will be  
answered.

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINK-  
HAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND. They cure Constipation,  
Biliousness and Torpidity of the Liver. 25-cent  
per box. \* \* \* \* \* sold by TUTT & SWIFT.

**A GOOD COMPARISON**

The Rev. William Ronlatt, a well-known  
Methodist Clergyman, residing at Naples, draw  
the following amusing, but apt comparison be-  
tween Dr. C. McLane's Vermifuge, prepared by  
Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., and a ferret.

"A ferret when placed at the entrance of a rat  
hole, enters the aperture, travels along the  
passage, seizes upon the rat, exterminates him,  
sweeps clean the den and returns to the sur-  
face to the light. And in like manner have  
the worms of the human system been exterminated  
by the use of this medicine. The ferret kills the  
worms, the dreadful and dangerous tormentor  
of children. This remedy, like the ferret, ex-  
terminates the worms, sweeps clean the system,  
gullet, hunts round the stomach, and lays hold  
of the worms, shakes the life out of the reptiles,  
sweeps clean the den and carries them to the  
surface clear out of the system. This, at least,  
has been the effect of the Vermifuge upon my  
children."

**THE ONLY GENUINE**

**McLANE'S VERMIFUGE**

Is the Dr. C. McLane's Vermifuge

PREPARED BY  
**FLEMING BROTHERS**

PITTSBURGH, PA.  
Sold by TUTT & SWIFT

**SPRING**

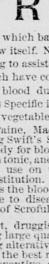
Is the season in which bad or poisoned blood is  
most apt to show itself. Nature, at this juncture  
needs something to assist in it throwing off the  
impurities which have collected by the sluggish  
circulation of blood during the cold winter  
months. Swift's specific is nature's great helper  
as it is a purely vegetable alterative and tonic.

Rev. L. B. Paine, Macon, Ga., writes: "We  
have been using Swift's Specific at the orphan-  
home as a remedy for blood complaints, and at  
a general health tonic, and have had remarkable  
results from its use on the children and em-  
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tonic, and keeps the blood so pure, that the sys-  
tem is less liable to disease. It has cured some  
of our children of Scrofula."

W. H. Gilbert, druggist, Albany, Ga., writes  
"We are selling large quantities of Swift's Specific  
for a spring alterative and general health tonic,  
and with the best results. It is now largely  
used as a preventive and remedy for Malaria.  
There are many remarkable evidences of its  
merit in the treatment of the above named  
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free to applicants.

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**PECK'S  
KIDNEY  
AND  
BLADDER  
REMEDY**

**TRIPLE  
EXTRACT  
FOR THE  
HANDKERCHIEF**


**PERFUMERY**

**WESTERN  
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.**

**SKIN DISEASES**

**SWAYNE'S OINTMENT**

CURES  
Scars, Pimples, Eczema, all Itchy Skin Affections, No  
matter how obstinate or long standing. At Druggists.

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Iron-Working Tools.

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**LEA & PERRINS**

of a LETTER from  
a MEDICAL GEN-  
TLEMAN at Mad-  
ras, to his brother  
at WORCESTER.

"TOMLEY & PER-  
 RINS that their  
 sauce is highly es-  
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the most wholesome sauce that is made."

Signature is on every bottle of **GENUINE**  
**WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE**

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**FREE**  
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**Medal**  
**Highest**  
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Faint  
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Medal,

**HUMPHREYS'**

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For the Cure of all diseases of

Used successfully for 20 years by Far-

Endorsed & used by the U.S. Government.  
 Maps & Charts sent free.  
**HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE CO.**

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In use 30 years. The only successful remedy for  
**Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness,**  
and Prostration from over-exhaustion.

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Medicine, and for diseases resulting from a deranged or torpid condition of the Liver; such as Biliousness, Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Sick-Headache, Rheumatism, etc. An invaluable Family Medicine. For full information send your address on a postal card for 100 page book on the

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**LADIES ONLY!** JUST PUBLISHED, a handsome illuminated "TREATISE ON SELF DEVELOPMENT OF THE FEMALE BUST," colored anatomical

healthy; how to enlarge to full and proper proportions. Safe, simple, absolutely certain. (Other portions and members developed by similar process.) A copy of this valuable book mailed in sealed envelope for 20 cts. Address  
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Is the pure extract from the drug from which all the hurtful properties are removed and the medical ones retained. No headache, costive-

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 This BELT or Regenerator is made expressly for the cure of derangements of the generative organs.

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# DAILY RECORD-UNION

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1884

The Record-Union is the only paper on the coast, outside of San Francisco, that receives the full Associated Press dispatches from all parts of the world. Outside of San Francisco it has no competitor, in point of numbers, in its home and general circulation throughout the coast.

## SAN FRANCISCO AGENCY.

L. P. FISHER is Sole Agent for this paper in San Francisco and vicinity. He is authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions, and collect for the same. Rooms 21 and 22, Merchants' Exchange.

## THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 123 1/2 for 4s of 1907; 119 1/2 for 4 1/2s; sterling, \$4 82 1/2 for 101 1/2 for 3s; silver bars, 107 1/2.

Silver in London, 49 1/2; consols, 99 3/4; 3 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 105; 4s, 126 1/2; 117.

In San Francisco Mexican dollars are quoted at 86 1/2 for 100 cents.

In the stock market at San Francisco yesterday Hale & Norcross jumped from \$2 45 to \$2 70, under the influence of which the other middle stocks and the general market became firmer. Bolls advanced to \$1 35 bid.

The loss of life by the burning of the Catholic orphan asylum in Brooklyn was most shocking, several charred bodies having been found in the ruins.

A boiler-maker has been arrested at Binghamton, N. Y., for robbing the United States Express Company of \$40,000.

Officers have been sent to Nebraska in search of Captain Howgate, the defuncting signal service officer.

Lucas Jannor, a banker of Vienna, ascended, and shot himself dead soon after.

It is reported from London that Henry Ward Beecher is to be United States Minister to England.

During the past week 325 business failures occurred in the United States—a marked increase over the previous seven days.

Another ex-slave, who has been discovered in Berlin.

A wild man was captured at Sweeten's Cave, Tenn., Saturday.

The acreage of spring wheat in Dakota will be reduced about 20 per cent. next year.

Louisa Bentz, a ballet dancer of the Mapleson troupe, has become insane.

The cold wave struck New York yesterday.

The Venezuelan Consul at Boston has gone crazy through drink.

George Taft Lynch, on trial for murder at Oakland, has been acquitted.

Further reports regarding the storm are given this morning.

## THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

Charles J. Bellamy believes the present aspects of society are anything but soothing to nervous organisms. He has given the world a volume expressive of his views upon many social questions. Some of his ideas are at variance with the fundamental principles of economics; some of his suggestions wholly impracticable. But there are in his essays some wise things, and that they are not all original detracts nothing from their force. Such as are due to the processes of his reasoning and born of the sanctity of his desire for the welfare of society, command respectful criticism.

One of these chapters declares that justice should be free, speedy and sure—a truism indisputable. But it is not always speedy, and is not so free to all as it should be, as now administered. We go beyond his declaration, and pronounce appeals to the law to be too often luxuries to be enjoyed or endured only by the few. The "why" is perfectly apparent. The law, with us, is the expressed will of a self-serving people, grafted upon those traditions, doctrines and evolutionary truths of human experience known as common law, and passed down from generation to generation in the form of reports of adjudications upon which the wisdom of many men has been expended, and in which the nearest approach to the perfection of justice has been—it is assumed—attained. The difficulty that confronts Mr. Bellamy, and leads him to complain so bitterly of the law's vexatious delays, arises, we take it, out of two causes: that the graft has outgrown the tree, to which it must, nevertheless, remain attached, and that the needs of ambitions and contentious men outrun their ability to provide adequate remedies for the consequent friction. The principles of justice are right; they could not be otherwise. Except they are wholly right they are not justice, but something else. As Bellamy admits, "they have been searched out and codified with reasonable correctness, so far as applicable to society as now organized." He accords general wisdom and purity to the Bench, which, in most States, is a credit to the race; and to the Bar he gives credit for intelligence, honesty and brilliancy. Why then, we ask, is justice slow, doubtful and expensive in administration? He replies, "Because of the procedure only."

Does our procedure vex and delay until justice is often changed into injustice? That it does will hardly be denied, and that procedure is at fault will be frankly conceded. Mr. Bellamy would have proved himself a better logician if, after having heard of most minds this far, he had proceeded in order, to ascertain why procedure is at fault. But, like so many other theorists who see effects without adequately noting causes, he runs off in the worn old groove about the sharpness of the lawyer of the rich client, and the crippled condition of the poor sinner at the bar of justice; the dragging of the poverty-stricken to jail, while the rich go on bail; the practical conviction by mere charge of the ignorant or poor man, and his speedy condemnation because he has not the money to pay for summoning witnesses, or shrewdness to devise a cunning defense, etc. Now all this sounds well in the ears of the embittered and envious. It is supposed to be exceedingly popular to preach it, and in a large degree the preaching appears to satisfy the complainers. There is no State in the Union where a prisoner at the bar is required to pay for the summoning of witnesses. The entire machinery of the law may be invoked by him as readily as by any other. That the rich criminal may employ attorneys to prepare his case, beyond the reach of the poor prisoner, is not chargeable to the law. Society cannot give itself to the task of equalizing the conditions of the two without overturning the foundations of freedom. The manifestation Mr. Bellamy sees has its root deeper down in the economy of civilization than the artificial procedure employed by man in his Courts of justice.

But it is admitted that Court procedure is slow. It is easy enough to go to law, but vexatious and wearisome is the way to the end of it. Too much time is lost in getting cases upon Court calendars; the excuses for delay are too frequent and numerous; the means of delay too easily obtainable. When trials come on very frequently the jurors are baffled by the contradictions of witnesses, the appeals to passions and prejudices, by the eloquence of brilliant counsel, and the lingering doubts left by the charge of the Court. Disagreement probably follows, and then a repetition of the processes, and at last appeal and possible reversal, and a third resort to first procedure. Evidently only those of the long purse, and those fairly assured of the full lease of life, can endure such processes. It is no wonder that men prefer to settle half a right or claim, than to appeal to the law for full enforcement. It is useless to go over the details of the admission of the law's delays and expensiveness, with its fees and charges.

We pass to the division of law and fact between judge and jury. Is there in that to be found a partial reason for uncertainty, as our essayist avers? We think not. It is a question at this very time engaging the attention of the best minds of the day, and filling the pages of the critical journals. We can only pause here to say that this "division" is the fruit of long experience—the outcome of the increase of wisdom—and behind it stands the civilization of the period. The declaration by the Judge of the law he does not make, places the bench, as far as it can be, above the charge of bias, but to invest it with the decision of the question of fact in all cases, would not only impose upon the Court labor disproportionate to the perfection of results desired, but would break down the educational influence of the jury system upon the people, which makes them judges among themselves, and familiarizes them with judicial attitudes. The result of the doubts of twelve men are preferable in their attrition in the jury-room, to the doubts of one man upon the bench, who, after all, is no more a man, because chosen by popular election a Judge. So long as it is given to the Judges to declare the law, there will be nearer approach to perfection, than if the bench is in all cases driven to disentangle facts and weigh testimony.

Upon the question of a majority verdict we will raise no issue. It is no impairment of the jury system, and in practice has been found to assuage no rights, though it is debatable whether, where tried, it has fortified or augmented the speed of procedure, or rendered justice more certain.

We readily admit upon still another branch of the discussion, that the unfitness in many cases of the men drawn for jury duty, the positive exclusion from the duty of a large class of trained minds, and the coercing of the juror by physical restraint to yield conviction to compromise, are matters for reformation. We come at last to our essayist's remedy for the slowness, uncertainty and cost of justice. He would cut away much of the cumbersome machinery of the Courts, have the county bear the cost of enforcing civil as well as criminal laws; make lawyers officers of the Court in fact, as they are in theory, by salaries at the cost of the county, and make it their duty to assume, without fee, all cases brought in their departments; bring causes to a hearing within a specified time, and to a final hearing within still another limit; and instead of juries he would have Boards of three, "call them Judges or juries as you will," to hear and decide all cases (evidently Mr. Bellamy has heard in an indirect way of the famous commercial tribunals of France—one lawyer, one merchant, one seaman), and to be chosen by popular selection; finally, appeals should be made to a Court or Board of five men of legal attainments.

Nothing is easier than to point the way. The difficulty of achievement never checks the enthusiasm of the theorist. Mr. Bellamy's propositions contain their own answers. With the exception of compulsory adjudication within a given time, and the reduction of the cumbersome machinery of the Courts, his suggestions do not rise to the plane of serious consideration. "The County" should no more undertake to prosecute for one citizen against another than to carry on the private business of citizens. The non-litigants in no sense should be chargeable with the running cost of the contentions of the private litigants. It is sufficient that they are now taxed to furnish the machinery of the Court; that fees should be charged for other services is just and right. But these should not be a means of revenue in excess of the precise cost of the service, and in this respect the fee system should be reformed. Lawyers are officers of the Court to the extent only of giving the Court power to govern their demeanor and enforce wise regulations for the orderly discharge of public business. It is absurd to suppose that men's rights will be so well conserved or defended, or the wrongs against them so well searched out and the truth so speedily brought to light by the lawyer salaried by the county, no matter what the outcome of his efforts, as by the lawyer actuated by self-interest, the pride of his profession and the contingency of reward. Nor would such an absurd salary scheme attract to the study of the law the best minds, since the plan clips ambition's wings, and reduces an intellectual vocation to the drudgery of clerical routine. To substitute a triumvirate for the jury, is but to modify the jury system by erecting a permanent panel, to which the same objections apply as have already been advanced to the scheme to make the Court the sole judge of both law and fact.

The proposition of Mr. Bellamy suggests the old saw that "critics know much better how to criticize than how to correct; as children understand sooner how to whip horses than to guide them." They recall, at the same time, the caustic epigram of Beaumarchais that "it is by no means necessary to understand things to speak confidently about them." The laws and the Courts will not rise superior to nor sink below the intellectual, moral and business tone of the country. While legislation is not a specific for all social ills, it may modify and lessen the cumbersome of Court machinery, energize legal procedure, hasten final adjustments, elevate the intellectual character of juries and narrow the opportunities to escape public service in the jury-box. Mr. Bellamy and the whole brigade of theoretical reformers who are so quick to discover ills in the social system and so improvable in sug-

gestion of remedies, will find that the true remedy for delays of justice is to be found in the quickening of the people to a keener sense of duty, and a broader comprehension of their responsibilities in choosing law-makers. They will find by comparison that no small progress has been made. The legal procedure of to-day is light, swift and frictionless compared with that of the last century, and our methods of pleading and trial marvels of simplicity in the light of the system of seventy years ago. In short, while our method of administering justice may not have kept pace in all respects with the march of the age, it has not, after all, been far "to the rear," and it affords human rights to-day broader protection, surer remedy and greater freedom of action than ever before.

## A MISREPRESENTATION.

With its usual facility for blundering, and its readiness to lend itself to vicious ends, the San Francisco Chronicle says regarding the new school-books to be printed by the State: "It is understood that it will take three years to write and print the new books, and will cost something like \$400,000." Nothing of the kind has been "understood," rumored or suggested. The total cost, at broadest estimates, has not reached \$100,000. Nor will it take three years to write and print the books, but they can, in large part, be introduced in one year. It makes take three years to perfect the system in all its details, since it is new, and will meet with selfish opposition, and must contend with powerful antagonistic interests. If the cost of the plan, the primal expenses, and the setting of the system in motion is to be charged against buyers in the first year, which should not be charged against them at all, they will not experience so immediate a reduction of outlay as may be supposed, but it will be a very considerable reduction, nevertheless. Further examination, since we last treated of the subject, discloses that the school-books in the very first year of issuance will be furnished at an average cost to buyers of 22 cents per volume. Whoever has approached the subject in a candid spirit, has been convinced of the feasibility of carrying out the constitutional amendment. The desirability of it, we are free to say, cannot be questioned without raising the suspicion of dishonesty of motive. It is the simplest, clearest-cut and most economical proposition presented to the people. And because it is not involved, cuts off political patronage, lessens the powers of ward rings, stops a species of stealing, and drives one form of bribery out of the School Department, it excites animosities in quarters where adverse interests reside. The money of the school syndicate, the dictatorial powers of creators of School Directors and the jobbery of book agents form the substructure of all the opposition to the amendment, and all the efforts made to prevent it being carried out with faithfulness.

## THE TREATY-MAKING POWER.

A debate is going on concerning the treaty-making power of the President and Senate, and a great deal of jealousy is manifested that the House has no part in it. Nothing is better settled by the law books than that the President and Senate possess the power they are now exercising. The House possesses the power also to cripple any treaty convention, by refusing the means necessary to its support, precisely as it may refuse support to the army or the navy. To do so, however, would be of a revolutionary nature, and the country would be called upon to judge between the contending houses at the next election. There is no limit to the treaty-making power of the President and Senate, therefore, except such as the House may apply, by refusing supplemental legislation.

It is said that a treaty becomes the "law of the land," and the authorities on international law say it down, but as it is evident that the House of Representatives may, except in rare cases, interpose in a manner to defeat a treaty convention, it can prevent a law of the land, created independently of it, from becoming operative. A demand is now made that the Constitution be amended so as to give the two Houses co-ordinate powers in the matter of treaties. But it is by no means made clear that this is necessary, or that the liberties of the country and the rights of the people are endangered by the judgment of the treaty-making power where it now resides. It is a matter for open debate, however, and certainly has two sides. The question is one necessarily involving extended remark, and will receive it in these columns at a later time.

## THE CANAL TREATY.

That the proposed Nicaragua canal excites French jealousy and English opposition was to have been expected. But no foreign influence can cripple it if the treaty is ratified. The Nicaragua and United States Governments propose to construct through the territory of the former a water-way, to be free on equal terms to the commerce of the world. It is to open up a new route of communication between the Pacific and Atlantic sections of the country. The two contracting parties agree that their own coasting trade shall enjoy favoring tolls, a matter that concerns them alone.

But the country will not hastily pledge itself to the scheme, and will demand to know more about it than it now does. It involves a departure from the traditional policy of the Government. It will call for a vast outlay of money. It will be in rivalry with the Panama canal, and its return capacity therefore lessened. The transportation needs of the Government and the people between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts are more adequately and speedily secured by the several competing transcontinental railroads. But that it will go far to aid our maritime importance, and augment commercial movement by sea, shortening as it will the water route of the great trade of western commerce, is indisputable.

So far as the claim is concerned that the new treaty infringes the Clayton-Bulwer Convention, we do not give importance to it. The conditions are now different, and the English compact stands in the way after the people shall have pronounced for the canal, it will have to be modified or to the wall. It is not to be for a moment supposed that such a compact will be permitted to hinder a great commercial work if it is decided that such a work is desirable or that this Government should lend it aid. The country is not, however, committed to the scheme. It proposes to examine into it in economic light when the details are made known. If the English are really so malicious that the canal shall not be constructed under the treaty, they will discreetly refrain from assailing the scheme in advance.

## A RIGHTEOUS BILL.

The United States Senate has passed a bill to strike out a single word in a statute. The law now prohibits the carrying in the mails of money or money orders relating to "fraudulent lottery." The Louisiana lottery brokers and promoters stuck upon this word fraudulent, and succeeded in crippling the efforts of the Postmaster-General to exclude the correspondence of the lottery gamblers from the mails. The new bill strikes out the word "fraudulent." The House should pass the bill also; but there the lottery managers will make a stand. If the bill becomes a law, the Postmaster-General will possess the power to withhold from the officers of any lottery scheme any money or money orders sent through the mails. Still another law will be needed, however, and that is a statute to punish evasion of the law closing the mails against the lottery men. They evade the law by having their dupes forward the price of their folly to a bank, subject to the order of the lottery officials.

We are surprised that a journal so generally clear-minded and sound in literary judgment as the *Current* should commit itself to praise of Lord Tennyson's latest poem, "Freedom." It cost the New York publishers \$1,000, and had not Alfred Tennyson "fathered" it, it would not have commanded a fair bid in the literary market. We prefer the judgment of the *Current's* local contemporary, the *Herald*, that, had it come to any magazine or newspaper office in America anonymously, it would have been consigned to the wastebasket. Its weakness consists in the involvement of its ideas; it does not address the intelligence with that immediate force that is typical of true merit in poetry. It is labored and heavy, and flows sluggishly. We print it in this number, and submit the question of its merit to the readers of Longfellow, Bryant and Whitier.

Every city of considerable importance—and for that matter, every county—should provide a comfortable place for the detention of witnesses unable to give security for their appearance. They should not be cast into the common prison, throughout which echo the ribald jests of the vulgar, the ravings of the liquor-crazed beings dragged nightly from the gutters, or the imprecations and shouts of the motley crew raked by a police force from the slums.

## LITERARY REVIEW.

"Chats," by G. Hamlen, is a small quarto issued by Lee & Shepard, Boston, and for sale by C. S. Houghton, Sacramento, \$1. It is a series of conversations on music, smoking, newspapers and newspaper-reading, conversation, politics, authorship, language, and a great variety of other subjects. The style is exceedingly free, almost to offensiveness, by reason of the rambling character of argument. Yet it is evident that it is intended to represent as nearly as possible easy conversational criticisms, and irregular and disjointed "chats" in a family where some thought is given to "things and ideas" of everyday life, and where there is no thought of "hearers." The chatting is addressed mainly to young people, and is supposed to be the result of a desire to grow up, to escape the wise and trivial remarks, interjections, questions and theories, thrown out by a miss, whom the author styles "Our Tendency," and who, in the course of the work, in fact, there is a great deal of good and worth in the book, and much that is thin and trivial. Very often a most wise and useful insight is gained out of the questions. As for instance, "Our Tender" breaks forth one day and asks: "Why should boys and girls be anxious to grow up with weary men and women before their pleasant childhood is gone?" Obviously because they are boys and girls, and not men and women. If they had not the desire to grow up they would be older than boys and girls, and not worth the growing. Had they the wisdom to foresee that in mature life they must suffer, but in childhood, if they could escape growing, they would continue to have a maximum of innocent pleasure and the minimum of sorrow, they would not be capable of enjoying as children. But out of this silly question grows a thoughtful, helpful and wise "chat."

From A. L. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco, we have Harper & Bros. (New York) issue of "The History of the Four Georges" (vol. 1), Thackeray, who, it was long held, would essay to tread the thorns of his satire in the path of the despots. Mr. McCarthy, however, has taken upon him the task of historical writing rather than historical criticism. He chooses to present facts and marshal words to the inevitable deduction of conclusions that are justified by history. In the present volume, which treats only of the first George, he is scrupulously accurate, and especially circumspect in his statements. Yet he must expect controversy. While his statements are precisely those given before, and his array of witnesses the same, his method of adjusting the facts in the light of each other, and of marshaling proofs in new relations to each other, makes his treatment wholly new and casts new lights upon the subject in hand. He has no concealments to make regarding the brutish and gross George now treated of. His scalpel cuts clean and to the bone, but with the steadiness and coolness of an impartial historian.

Among the journals that come to our exchange table there is no one which we recognize more broadly as filling the high office of a critical and literary paper as the *Current*. Its contributions are not only to flatter, but cannot do ourselves the justice of not recognizing ability and editorial skill such as marks every page of the *Current*. Its contributions are not only to flatter, but cannot do ourselves the justice of not recognizing ability and editorial skill such as marks every page of the *Current*. Its contributions are not only to flatter, but cannot do ourselves the justice of not recognizing ability and editorial skill such as marks every page of the *Current*.

## SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

During November 404 Chinamen were interred at the City Cemetery and their bones sent to China.

In the case of the Odd Fellows' Bank vs. William Sharon, Judge Reardon has decided that the bank and the Odd Fellows, in trust, must render an account of it to the latter.

James Roman, a bell-boy at the Baldwin Hotel, received a fracture of the left leg, between the knee and thigh, Thursday while attempting to board the elevator of the hotel while it was in motion.

A Campbell, convicted of an illegal attempt to register at the late election, was sentenced, Friday morning, by Judge Hoffman to three years' confinement in San Quentin, and to pay a fine of \$500.

Dr. Julius Sylvester, the aged crank who has been in the habit of annoying many good citizens by attaching crabs to their door-bells, has been sentenced by Judge Lawlor to three months in the House of Correction, for annoying a lady by attaching crabs to her door-bell.

Ida Smith, alias Katie Wheeler, the young girl brought from Salinas, where she has been conducting herself in a highly improper manner, has been sent to the Magdalen Asylum, where she will remain until she is of age. Her language as she passed down into the prison was not at all complimentary to the Court or officers.

The trial of William T. Boehle was concluded in Judge Tooley's Court Thursday afternoon. The defendant was charged with the murder of his wife, Theresa, on Shipley street, some three months ago. The defense was insanity. It was late in the afternoon before the charge was given to the jury. After a short absence the body returned with a verdict of murder in the first degree, fixing the penalty at imprisonment for life.

When Greek meets Greek.—A Buffalo man while in New York recently descended from the elevated road station at Chatham Square. As he did so he stopped for a minute and gazed around to get his bearings. A bright, spruce young man of pleasing appearance stepped up to him and said: "Why, how are you? It's a long time since I've seen you." The Buffalo man, who is a lawyer, sized the young man up and acknowledged, with about a ton of ice in his manner, that it was a long time. "You don't seem to recognize me," said the sharper. "No, I don't," was the reply. "I am with Benedict Brothers, you know." "Oh, and what is their business?" "Dealers in cutlery." "H'm, yes; well, why don't you attend to their business?" The sharper thought he would, and he did.—[Buffalo Express.]

Thirteen counties elected ladies for School Superintendents at the recent election in Washington Territory.

"John Thorn's Folks" is an original

study of Western life, by Angeline Teal. The American type is an unknown factor in American fiction. It is so difficult if it will ever be evolved. There are so many types, that to particularize any as distinctive of the American would be rash. In this novel there are some character studies, however, that are true to life, and that is the best test of the ability of the novelist. He who comes nearest to presenting life as it is amongst us will win nearly sure success. American types. For sale by C. S. Houghton, Sacramento, at \$1, and published by Lee & Shepard, Boston.

"Life on a Ranch" is one of Appleton & Co.'s "Popular Series." It is by Keziah Archer, and presents pleasing notes and sketches of the life of a dealer and raiser of stock in the Far West—north Texas, Colorado, Kansas and the Indian Territory. The author is an Englishman of culture and observant powers. He speaks his thoughts of things and men with frankness and without any of the assumptions of superiority that characterize so many sketches of our country penned by Englishmen. The book is fully illustrated. For sale by James T. White & Co., San Francisco, 50 cents.

"The Snob Papers" is the name of a book just issued by T. B. Peterson & Bro., Philadelphia, of which Adair Welcker of this city is the author. It contains the humorous adventures of Junius Oldbeigh, amongst other snobs, and in a notice of the book in a Philadelphia paper, from advance sheets, it is spoken of as a most successful piece of humorous writing, and side-splitting through all its pages from beginning to end, and it contains a great deal of nothing in San Francisco and vicinity.

Charles Reade's "Petitions Secret," issued from the press of Harper & Bros., New York, is at hand from A. L. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco. It is the equal of the most of the works of the distinguished novelist, but we must except from the comparison his "Griffith Gault" and "Hard Cash," than which it is accomplished nothing in his busy life so rounded, forceful and complete.

John B. Alden, New York, has placed the literary class under renewed obligations in giving to the public a new edition of the Duke of Argyle's "Reign of Law." The work is widely known and calls for no comment from us. It has passed through five editions, each with an increasing demand.

Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, have issued the fifth volume of the new cheap series of short stories by American authors. It includes stories by Henry James, F. D. Miller, Park Benjamin, George Arnold, and E. P. Mitchell. For sale by C. S. Houghton, Sacramento.

A Country Doctor is Sarah Orne Jewett's most precious story. It is a realistic novel, vigorous, almost painful in the truthfulness with which life within a doctor's family is depicted. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. C. S. Houghton, Sacramento, \$1.25.

"The English Magazine" for December (Macmillan & Co., New York and London) is a double number, and one of great beauty and interest. There are no less than eight full-page illustrations, and all on art subjects. One of the most valuable of art articles that has for a long time appeared, is that by J. Conyus (arr. devoted to the work of Thomas Gainsborough, R. A. Among the other leading articles, nearly all illustrated, are: "The Square at Vanhulst," by Austin Dobson; "A Christmas tale in the Khyber Pass," by Archibald Forbes; "Clover," by H. F. Jones; "A Family Affair," by St. John; "Our Mission to Abyssinia," by F. Villiers; "Calvados," Part I., by Mary Mother; "The Terrible Man," by W. E. Norris; "Iron and Steel Making in South Wales," by Bernard H. Becker; "A Family of Adventurers," "The Storms of Milan," by C. F. Keary; "The Path of Duty," by Henry James.

"Babyhood" is the name of a new monthly magazine published at 18 Spruce street, New York. It is addressed to mothers and nurses, and is devoted exclusively to the care of infants and young children, and the general interest of the nursery. The magazine is edited by good writers, covering the subjects of proper care, food, health and dress, and giving instructions concerning the manufacture of the latter, and will be of great value to those for whom it is intended. Price, \$1.50 per year.

"Frank Leslie's Illustrated Sunday Magazine" for January is now out, and is a bright literary promise to its readers for the coming year. It is over 100 pages long, and replete with interesting short stories, articles and information from all parts of the world, very fully illustrated and varied to meet the literary tastes and needs of its numerous readers. (Mrs. Frank Leslie, New York).

From A. L. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco, we have received of the Franklin Square Series, "By Mead and Stream," a novel by Chas. Gibson. Price 20 cents. Within the Grasp, a story of Yorkshire Joe Hunters, by J. Henry St. John. Price 20 cents. Part 16 of Stormonth's Dictionary of English Language, 25 cents per number.

"Mistake Memories" is the name of a little collection of poems upon Christmas, bound in banner shape, 4 by 6 1/2 inches, with silk fringe and tassel. The cover is printed in imitation of landscape in oil, colors on gold, published by Judge Hoffman for 35 cents by Henry S. Date, Chicago, Ill.

"The Inland Architect and Builder," published at Chicago, has issued an extra number containing a stenographic report of the Convention of Architects, held in that city on the 12th, 13th and 14th of last month.

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**FINE RANCH FOR SALE.**  
1,000 Acres Fine River Land, on east bank of Sacramento river, at Kirkville, Sutter county. Five hundred acres under sever wire fence, and divided into six fields. Good dwelling and barn. This is situated above the debris deposit, and is suitable for Fruit, Hops, Corn, Alfalfa or Grain.

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**DR. C. N. WEST,**  
"THE INVENTOR,"  
Patented owner of the so-called "Home Belt" to any one wishing to sell it for \$10. I have an improved Electro-Medical Belt superior to any in the world; scientifically tested by competent electricians, and so pronounced. The only Belt that will carry a current of electricity through the human system. Cures all diseases without medicine, restores lost manhood. Send for circular. Price, \$10. Sent C. O. D. or by cash. C. N. WEST, 62 Market street, below Kearny, San Francisco, Cal. Beware of frauds. R. H. KEARNEY & CO., Agents, Sacramento. o17-3p

**RUPTURE!**  
A new invention. The "Perfect" Belt, with Truss, and Elastic Band, for the treatment of all cases of Rupture, Hernia, and all other diseases of the abdominal organs. Guaranteed to cure in 60 days. No pain, no danger. Send for circular. Price, \$10. Sent C. O. D. or by cash. C. N. WEST, 62 Market street, below Kearny, San Francisco, Cal. Beware of frauds. R. H. KEARNEY & CO., Agents, Sacramento. o17-3p

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MEETING OF THE CENTENNIAL METHODIST CONFERENCE.

A Highly Interesting and Racy Letter from the Record-Union's Special Correspondent.

BALTIMORE (Md.), December 11, 1884. Overflowing audiences; the most liberal hospitality; a perfect harmony of feeling, so far as outward indications are to be trusted; essays and addresses of the very highest literary merit; the greatest enthusiasm, and the brightest prospects for the remaining days of the gathering, as well as for its practical results—such is the story briefly told of the Centennial Methodist Conference, which opened here on Tuesday evening. In welcoming the body, Bishop Andrews, of the M. E. Church, spoke of Maryland as the State "within whose bonds we hold that the first American Methodist sermon was preached, the first Methodist society organized, the first Methodist chapel built, and the first Methodist conference held (in 1784), the first Methodist school founded, and the first Methodist preachers both local and itinerant, ordained." He added: "We welcome you to Baltimore city, not the same as in the days of Coke and Ashbury, with its population less than 10,000, plainly built houses, and a sparsely kept, then a monument had arisen to Washington, the father of his country, no Fort Mifflin, within whose border the immortal 'Star-Spangled Banner' was written. To-day it is a city of 100,000 people, with a wealth in magnitude of all American cities, first in proportion of its native-born population, and first in morality and religion."

THE OPENING MEETING. The Chairman of this opening meeting, German H. Hunt, gave a detailed statement of the conveniences which the Conference would enjoy at Mount Vernon Church, where the regular sessions are held. Mail, telegraphic and telephonic facilities were specially emphasized, and the point was factually made that these accommodations were more than equal to those enjoyed by the Christmas Conference of 1784. In replying to these greetings, Rev. Dr. McFerrin, of the M. E. Church, who is regarded as the patriarch of the Conference, was exceedingly happy. He said, in substance, that the Centennial Methodist Conference was a happy event, and that it was a privilege to be present at it. He said that the Centennial Methodist Conference was a happy event, and that it was a privilege to be present at it. He said that the Centennial Methodist Conference was a happy event, and that it was a privilege to be present at it.

TOO AMBITIOUS A KEY. And hence did not strike fire like the writer saw him do at the London Ecumenical Conference three years ago. Color, by the way, has its representation in all departments of the conference, and the dark-skinned brethren, holding their own admirably. Dr. B. T. Tanner, of the A. M. E. Church, is one of the secretaries, and presently, no doubt, some dark face will beam upon us from the Chair. The men who, in addition to Dr. McFerrin, deserve special mention as connecting links between the present and the past, are Dr. J. M. Trimble, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Drs. Evans and Boring, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. This last quarter were all members of the conference which, in 1844, resulted in the separation of the Southern Brethren and the formation shortly afterwards of the Church South. Dr. Evans is the most distinguished of the others, though feeble and older than they were sixty years ago, are still in the arena and take their part as active participants in the contest. At least two of the four—Tanner and McFerrin, are hoping for practical results from this gathering, looking toward organic union of the separated bodies.

A SEXTON'S STOREHOUSE. Mount Vernon Church, where the Conference met for the first time on Wednesday morning, is a magnificent Gothic structure, and its interior, with its monument, and its spire rises a rather close race with that in seeing which shall get the nearest to the place where heaven is supposed to be located. Architecturally it is one of the chief beauties of this Monumental City, and its interior is one of the very farthest removed from the simplicity of early Methodism. If John Wesley should drop down on the gathering he would be surprised, whether delighted or not, at a singular coincidence marks the convening of the Centennial Methodist Conference in this church, in the fact that the day upon which it opened witnessed the decision in the Courts here of a suit brought by the trustees to recover from the bondsmen of a recent convention the amount of some few cents he had collected and failed to pay over. If Providence had anything to do with this conjunction of events it was surely intended as an object lesson in the progress of Methodism. From pine benches to elegant pews; from free pews to seats sold to the highest bidder! Then still tending upward, a sexton, with loudness behind him, and finally, as the crowning point, Methodism is up with the times, a sexton who pockets the pew rents!

CHURCH BELIEFS WITH PEDIGREE. A great day was Wednesday. Bishop Gambury, of the Church South, presided. This Bishop is episcopally about three years old—not long enough at the crib to feel his oats; and I should certainly think from his present over-modest demeanor, that he will remain a simple, kindly, brotherly chief pastor to the end. A Centennial Conference would naturally bring to the front, and to the opening ceremony, the old Bible bought by Francis Asbury in Augusta, Ga., November 21, 1805, and a small gavel made from the wood of one of the logs of the first Methodist meeting-house in this country. If Bishop Harris had only been present to hold before us a paster lost of Wesley, and expatiate eloquently upon its merits and history, as he did at the last General Conference of the M. E. Church, this part of the exercises would have been rounded off with an impressive thought that could have left the worshippers not to desire.

A GOLD FIDELITY. Bishop R. S. Foster, of the M. E. Church, had been announced for the opening sermon. In his introductory remarks, the Bishop made every one feel awful. What he had to offer, he said, would not be a sermon, but would be a long, tedious and unpalatable parade of which, he declared, they would all become tired long before it was finished. This, within an hour of

dinner-time, was not provoking for anything. But some minds can be so good in the most unpromising circumstances, and my rough editorial friend piped in again with the remark that "if it is not going to be a sermon it will at least be new"—a remark which was intended to be funny, and which evidently was so, judging from the way in which another Methodist friend chuckled over it. "Well," thought everybody, as the Bishop continued to tell us what an awful thing he had in store for us and how little we should enjoy it. "What are we going to get, anyway?" Some looked at their watches, and not a few looked toward the door, as though estimating the length of time it would take them to effect an exit in case matters became too hot. Altogether it was a time of great trial and nervousness.

A HAPPY DISAPPOINTMENT. But now for the sequel. Bishop Foster played the role of a gay deceiver. He practiced a pious imposition upon the assembly. The address he read was lengthy, it is true, but far from being tedious. It held the mighty audience spell-bound from beginning to end. For over two hours the people listened, and still they craved more of the same sort. "What was it?" you ask. Well, really, it was beyond description. Methodists must read it, and they will. The religious world generally will read it, and all who read it will admire. Even those who may take exception to some of the Bishop's statements will at least be struck by his ability. "The crowning glory of his life," was the remark on every lip. For timeliness, for logical strength, for grasp of intellect, for lucidity, for profundity, for pathos based on reason, and for convincing force, Bishop Foster's address has, perhaps, never been excelled in any religious gathering in this country. It was a plea for the modern spirit of inquiry, which is testing the foundations of the Christian faith. It was a plea for the modern spirit of inquiry, which is testing the foundations of the Christian faith. It was a plea for the modern spirit of inquiry, which is testing the foundations of the Christian faith.

THE CRIES OF METHODISM. The Bishop held that it was as nearly perfect as any creed could be. In the most concise and eloquent terms he stated this creed, winding up with the doctrine of an eternal hell. "Amn," said Evans, of Georgia, as the last words fell from the speaker's lips, and to have seen how some of the older brethren around shook their sides with laughter at the hearty manner in which this venerable Southern Methodist leader, who has been a lasting perduror, would have made Old Nick himself smile. We all have our mental perplexities, and one which bothers your correspondent is to know why Methodist preachers are so generally prone to give way to the silly story of the conference debates, an enthusiastic brother lays special stress upon this doctrine of eternal punishment. Rev. Dr. Miles, of the M. E. Church, in an able essay, reviewed the work of the Christmas Conference, discussing principally the organization of the Church at that time. The Doctor contended that the Methodist Episcopal was NOT SIMPLY AN OFFICE, BUT AN ORDER. His argument was very elaborately drawn, and doubtless to the doctor's own mind, was overwhelmingly convincing. But in holding this view he is out of harmony with the highest authority of his own church, for the last General Conference decided, by a considerable majority, that the Episcopacy, as the Methodists have it, is an office, not an order. This morning the opposition was heard from on this subject. Dr. Edwards, of the Erie Conference M. E. Church, calling the essayist to account, and making the three points: first, that John Wesley, who set apart the first bishop for the American Church, distinctly stated that the orders of presbyter and bishop were one and the same; secondly, that Dr. Coke, who inducted Asbury into the Episcopacy, held and expressed similar views to Wesley; and thirdly, that the chief Methodist historian of America, Dr. Stevens, after thorough examination of the subject in its historic aspects, was of the same opinion with these distinguished men of the past.

DR. RIDGWAY'S PAPER. On "The Personnel of the Christmas Conference" was in that scholarly gentleman's most polished style, and showed the highest aptitude for biographical and historical research, and for the analysis of character and events, which his published works display. The venerable Josiah Boring, of the Church South, treated in an able manner of "The Superiority of Wesley of Asbury, and what it did for Methodism," and Dr. Alfred Wheeler, of the M. E. Church, followed in an interesting paper on "The Relations of Wesley to American Methodism." The paper was the first debate of the Conference. The brethren showed no backwardness in coming forward. In fact, many more wanted to speak than time would allow. Dr. Hendrix, of the Church South, was the first to get the floor, and he was at once followed by Dr. Fitzgerald, of the same church. Then came Dr. J. T. Edwards and Dr. Kynett, of the M. E. Church, and then, to even up matters and to give, as it were, a color to the debate, the war was carried into Africa by Dr. Tanner and by Dr. C. S. Smith, the latter, by the way, making one of the very best speeches of the occasion. The Convention promises to be throughout as interesting as it should be after 100 years' preparation.

FREEDOM. O thou so fair in summers gone, While yet thy fresh and virgin soul Inform'd the column'd Parthenon, So fair in southern sunshine bathed, But scarce of such majestic mien As when with dusky robes and sword-swath In meadows ever green. For thou when Athens reign'd and Rome, Thy glorious years were dimm'd with pain To mark in many a freedom-battle, The slave, the scourge, the chain; O follower of the Vision, still In motion to the distant gleam, How ere blind force and hate bequeath May jar thy golden dream. Who, like great Nature, wouldst not mar By changes the progress of the world, This nation of our Human Star, This heritage of the past; O sinner of the party cry, How ere blind force and hate bequeath May jar thy golden dream. Then, when the nations rear on high Their idol smears'd with blood, And when they roll their idol down From their sanctuaries of pride, Thou leader of the lawless crown, How ere blind force and hate bequeath May jar thy golden dream. How long time ever-growing mind Hath still'd the base and strewn the wave, Though soul to mind would rise a power To sing thee to thy grave. Men loud against all forms of power— Unfurl'd!—brows, tempestuous tongues, Excepting all things in a hour— Brave in the South, as brave in the North— Lord Tennyson in the Independent.

HYGIENE HOMES.—These institutions have become, in the nature of things, in a country where money is king, more and more a speculation. This is not as it should be. The care of the sick and the cure of disease should be the primary motives, and the money-making idea should have no part whatever in the management. At present there is in this country over one hundred hygiene homes, yet we can truthfully say that there are not a baker's dozen of them that we could conscientiously endorse. From time to time our advertising columns are filled with the material columns of our readers some practical information in regard to these institutions. It is our purpose to prevent, as far as possible, our readers from being imposed upon by so-called hygiene homes, which, for the most part, are only for the money, and pay no heed to the sick.—Exchange.

MISCELLANEOUS. CHANGED DAILY FOR THE RED HOUSE. TO-DAY, SATURDAY! THE LAST DAY LEVEY BANKRUPT SALE!

All goods left of this stock will be sold at reduced rates, in order to make room for our large assortment of Holiday Novelties.

Extra-heavy Russia Crash, 71 cents. Wamsutter Muslin (yard-wide), 81 cents. Bates' 12-4 Quills, 98 cents. Lewiston White Quills, 11-4. Large-size White Spreads, 62 cents. Honeycomb White Bedspreads, 36 cents. Small-sized Light Lawns, 4 cents.

TO-DAY! IN GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS DEPARTMENT. A FINE LOT OF SAMPLE GOODS, PURCHASED OF AN EASTERN AGENT, CONSISTING OF: Silk Bows, Silk Scarfs, Silk Handkerchiefs, Plain and Brocaded Suspenders, Linen Handkerchiefs, Gloves, and Merino Underwear of the finest quality. All of these SAMPLE GOODS will be closed out at nearly 50 cents on the dollar.

200 More of those FINE REMNANTS OF BODY BRUSSELS CARPETS, in lengths of half a yard to two yards, 20 cents to \$1.25.

WET WEATHER BOOTS! Men's Rubber Hip Boots, \$3.50. The "Red House" Kip; three solid soles; each pair warranted, \$3.50.

"Gilmán" Kip; extra-heavy double soles; custom-made, \$4. "The Old Man's Calf," made from selected stock; extra-wide bottom, with low, flat heels; made to our order, \$5.

Men's Brogans, \$1.25, \$1.35. Men's Heavy Buckle Shoes, \$2, \$2.25 and \$2.50. Boys' Boots, in all grades.

C. H. GILMAN, PROPRIETOR. RED HOUSE. Nos. 714 and 716 J street, and 713 and 715 Oak Avenue, Sacramento.

MISCELLANEOUS. A. & A. HEILBRON, DEALERS IN. HARDWARE & AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. 217 and 219 J street, SACRAMENTO.

Swiss, Holland, Pine Apple, Roquefort and Martin's Sage and Cream Cheese! PICKLED, SPICED AND EASTERN FRESH OYSTERS! Dehra's Raisins! Boiled Cider AND ALL THE DELICACIES OF THE SEASON, AT P. H. RUSSELL'S. Quincy Hall Clothing House. CORNER SIXTH AND J STREETS, SACRAMENTO.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TERMS OF THE BOND, issued by the Pacific Rolling Mill Company, the Directors of said Company have determined by the numbers to be redeemed at its office, No. 202 Market street, in the City of San Francisco, on the 15th day of JANUARY, A. D. 1885, with the following result:

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WESTERN HOTEL. NOS. 209 TO 219 K STREET. THREE BLOCKS FROM RAILROAD DEPOT. LEAD BUSINESS AND FAVORITE HOTEL OF SACRAMENTO, CAL. The most convenient to Post-office, Express and Land Offices, All Courts and Places of Amusement. Meals, 25 cents. First-class in all its appointments. Free coach to and from the Hotel. W. M. LAND, Proprietor. 419

REOPENING OF THE CALIFORNIA RESTAURANT. 323 J street, bet. Third and Fourth.

BELL & ALBEE HAVE OPENED THE above place, and not only intend to suit their customers, but also to make it the cheapest place in the city for a good meal. Cold and Dainties, 3 cents; after 9 o'clock, 10 cents; dinner, 15 cents.

PACIFIC HOTEL. Corner Fifth and K sts., Sacramento, Cal.

NEWLY FURNISHED THROUGHOUT, AND supplied with all modern improvements. Board and Lodging, \$1.50 per week. Meals, 25 cents. Bath free to guests. Saloon connected with the house. C. F. SINGLETON, Proprietor.

FIFTH-STREET HOTEL. Nos. 1011 and 1013 Fifth st., bet. J and K. SACRAMENTO, CAL.

FRANK A. STOUT, Proprietor. BREWERS' AND DAIRYMEN'S HOME. Meals, 25c. Lodging, 25c and 50c. per night. 1013-1011 S. FORESTER & CO., Props.

FISHER'S DINING ROOMS. No. 510 J STREET. TABLE SUPPLIED WITH ALL THE DELICACIES OF THE SEASON. Special attention given to Banquets and Wedding Cakes. 1013-1011 S. FORESTER & CO., Props.

GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL. Corner Seventh and K Streets.

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS. Free Bath and room from the City. 819 & 820 K St., bet. Eighth and Ninth. BOARD AND LODGING, \$3.00. MEALS, 25c.

HORNLEIN BROS., Proprietors. 426 Street Cars from Depot pass the door every 10 minutes. 6-10

AMERICAN EXCHANGE HOTEL. SACRAMENTO STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. This hotel is in the very center of the business portion of the city. The traveling public will find it to be the most comfortable and respectable hotel in the city. Board and room, \$1.25 and \$1.50 per day. Hot and Cold Baths Free. Free Coach to and from the Depot. 626-H CHAS. MONTGOMERY & BRO., Props.

RESTAURANT DE FRANCE. 427 K St., bet. Fourth and Fifth.

PRIVATE ROOMS FOR FAMILIES. 427 Entrance on Fifth street. OYSTERS IN EVERY STYLE. 1013-1011 S. FORESTER & CO., Props.

CAPITAL HOTEL. SACRAMENTO. CORNER SEVENTH AND K STREET. BLESSING & GUTHRIE, Proprietors. 427 Free Omnibus to and from the Car.

ST. DAVID'S. A FIRST-CLASS LODGING-HOUSE, contains 120 rooms; 715 Howard street, near Third, San Francisco. This house is especially designed as a comfortable home for ladies and gentlemen visiting the city from the interior. The rooms are covered with heavy Brussels carpet, and all the furniture is made of solid black walnut. Each room has a spring mattress with an additional hair top mattress, making them the most luxurious and healthy beds in the world. Hot and cold baths; a large parlour and reading room, containing a grand piano—altogether a most complete and comfortable home. 50 cents per week, from \$2 upward. House open all night. 1013-1011 S. FORESTER & CO., Props.

DR. SPINNEY & CO. OF No. 11 Kearny St., San Francisco. Treat all Chronic and Special Diseases.

YOUNG MEN WHO MAY BE SUFFERING FROM THE effects of youthful follies or indiscretion will do well to avail themselves of this, the greatest boon ever laid out for the suffering humanity. DR. SPINNEY will guarantee to cure for every case of Seminal Weakness, or Private Disease, any kind or degree, whether it be a recent or old complaint, and will undertake and fully to cure.

MIDDLE-AGED MEN. There are many at the age of 30 to 40 who are troubled with too frequent evacuation of the bladder, often accompanied by pain, or burning sensation, and a weakening of the system, and many other diseases that lead to the want of energy and vitality. All who have occasion to purchase Groceries, will do well to read our advertisement, as it will be changed frequently.

DR. SPINNEY & CO. No. 11 Kearny Street, San Francisco. For short or chronic diseases, a full course of medicine, sufficient for a cure with full instructions, will be sent to any address for 50 cents, including postage.

DR. MINTIE. SPECIALIST AND GRADUATE. No. 11 KEARNY STREET. TREATS ALL CHRONIC, PRIVATE AND SPECIAL DISEASES WITH THE SAME WONDERFUL SUCCESS AS OF OLD.

DR. ALLEN'S PRIVATE DISPENSARY. 204 Kearny Street, San Francisco, Cal. ESTABLISHED FOR THE SCIENTIFIC AND SPEEDY CURE OF CHRONIC, NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES.

THE EXPERT SPECIALIST. DR. ALLEN, AS IS WELL KNOWN, IS A graduate of Bowdoin College, and Surgeon, University of Michigan. He has devoted a lifetime to, and is acknowledged to be the most expert Surgeon in his specialty on the Pacific coast.

AND MIDDLE-AGED MEN, who are suffering from the effects of youthful indiscretions or Excesses in mature years, Nervous and Physical Debility, Impotency, Lost Manhood, confusion of ideas, dull eyes, aversion to society, despondency, palpitations of the heart, and all the troubles with excellent results. I wish it distinctly understood that I do not make any promises, or to have miraculous or supernatural cures. I claim only to be a skillful and successful Physician and Surgeon, whose specialty is in the treatment of the above diseases.

HOSPITAL EXPERIENCE. (Having been Surgeon in charge of two leading hospitals, enabled me to treat all the above troubles with excellent results. I wish it distinctly understood that I do not make any promises, or to have miraculous or supernatural cures. I claim only to be a skillful and successful Physician and Surgeon, whose specialty is in the treatment of the above diseases.)

DR. ALLEN. 204 Kearny Street, San Francisco, Cal. I have a special method of treating all the above troubles, which has never been known to fail. I have a special method of treating all the above troubles, which has never been known to fail. I have a special method of treating all the above troubles, which has never been known to fail.

THIS GREAT STRENGTHENING REMEDY. NERVE TONIC. IS THE LEGITIMATE REMEDY FOR ALL THE above troubles, which has never been known to fail. I have a special method of treating all the above troubles, which has never been known to fail. I have a special method of treating all the above troubles, which has never been known to fail.

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